THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. IX., Nº. 432. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1858. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₱ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

ALL Parties having Claims on the Estate of the undersigned are requested to send in particulars, without delay, to either of the undermentioned who have been appointed Inspectors in liquidation.

D. BURJORJEE.

W. H. VACHER,
J. F. H. TRAUTMANN,
J. F. CARTEN,
and C. D. LALCACA.

tf Shanghai, 27th October, 1858.

NOTIFICATION.

Consulat de France à Changhaï et Ningpo.
Le 18 Février 1858.

LES créanciers de la maison BOHSTEDT & Co., dont la faillite a été légalement déclarée par son chef M. JULIUS BOHSTEDT à Changhaï, sont invités à déposer leurs titres et réclamations, entre les mains de M. J. F. H. TRAUTMANN, nommé par le Consul de S. M. I., syndic de la dite faillite.

Le Chancelier,
B. EDAN.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD BRUNNER has this day been admitted a partner in my firm, which henceforth will be signed J. TOBLER & Co.

JULIUS TOBLER.

tf Shanghai, 18th October, 1858.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)
SHANHAE BRANCH.

THIS Branch is now open for *General Banking Business.* CURRENT ACCOUNTS can be opened, on which no Commission will be charged, or Interest allowed.

For SHROFFING, a charge of 50 Cents per Mille will be made.

INTEREST

will be allowed on *Fixed Deposit* accounts, subject to,—

Three Months Notice of Withdrawal, at 5 } per Cent, per Annum.
Six do., „ „ „ 6 „
Twelve do., „ „ „ 7 „

The Branch *purchases Bills*, and *grants Drafts*, on the LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, and the Agencies in BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, CEYLON, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG,—the *Rates* for which may be had on application.

RICHD. NEWBY,
Manager.

tf Shanghae, 18th September, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established himself as a *Public Silk Inspector*, at this Port. Office, Custom House Road.

ROBT. O. MAJOR.

tf Shanghai, 7th September, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL MACLEAN in our Firm expired on the 30th ultimo; and Mr. JAMES MACANDREW and Mr. MALCOLM ANDERSON MACLEOD are this day admitted Partners.

Mr. JAMES WHITTALL is also authorized to sign our Firm.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

tf Hongkong, 31st July, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. ALEXANDER CUSHNY is authorized to sign for our Firm at Shanghai per procuration.

JAMES MACDONALD & Co.

18de London, 19th July, 1858.

INSURANCES.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others.—*Rate of Premium, ¼ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be acted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England*.

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
H. T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
T. H. TRONSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 26th June, 1858.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
Trustees:
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against FIRE on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents. Attention is directed to the fact that the Policies of this Company are NOT SUSPENDED in the event of invasion or insurrection.

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.

Shanghae, 10th July, 1856.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 1855.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

TABLES showing Cost of Tea laid down in England and America.—Compiled by P. LOUREIRO.

Price $3 Mex. each.

Apply to the *North-China Herald* office.

tf Shanghai, 23d September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

SPARKLING Moselle, and Hock.
Giesler's Champagne, Sherry, and Claret.
Old Sherry, and Old Port.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 24th August, 1858.

FOR SALE.

CLARET (five qualities); Ermitage 1842; Champagne (two qualities); Sparkling St. Péray; Muscat de Frontignan; Malaga; Pale Brandy; Brown do.; and Kirschwasser, &c., &c.
Great assortment of sweet Liqueurs.
Best salad Oil.
All in 1 doz. Cases.

X. SALABELLE & CIE.
Tchang-fou, North Gate Street
corner of Bridge Street.

tf Shanghai, August 6th, 1858.

FOR SALE.

Price One Tael per Copy,
JOURNAL OF THE SHANGHAI LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY,
at
FOGG & Co.; HALL & HOLTZ;
and
KUPFERSCHMID & Co.

tf Shanghai, 6th August, 1858.

RECEIVED BY THE LAST OVERLAND MAIL AND PER "CHALLENGER."

A CHOICE assortment of MILLINERY. Ladies and Children's Summer DRESSES and other GOODS; French BOOTS and SHOES; Baby LINEN, TOYS, &c., &c.

Chez. MADAME WRIGHT,
Magasin des Modes.
Barrier Road,

tf Shanghai, 2d July, 1858.

BOOKS ON SALE.
AT H. FOGG & Co.

	price per copy.
WILLIAMS' Dictionary of the Chinese language, ...	$7.00
Do. Commercial Guide, ...	3.00
The same with map of China,	3.50
Do. Map of China, Mounted,....	2.00
Do. „ „ Pocket,.....	1.00
Do. Middle Kingdom, 2 vols. with a Map.	

tf Shanghai, 7th April, 1858.

FOR SALE.

AT the Coal Dépôt of the undersigned—Best *Labuan* and *English* COALS.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, November, 1855.

FOR SALE.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
WINTER GOODS,
CONSISTING OF:
READY MADE
CLOTHING,
TWEEDS, BROAD CLOTH, —PILOT CLOTH, HYMLA, FLANNEL, &c., &c.
FOR SALE
AT MODERATE PRICES
by
KUPFERSCHMID & CO.

tf Shanghai, 15th October, 1858.

WORKS ON SALE.

At the London Mission Printing Office,
SHANGHAE.

TO be had also at the Office of the *North-China Herald*—

Medhurst's STATE and PROSPECTS of CHINA, ...	*Tls.* 2.0.0
FOKIEN or AMOY DICTIONARY, 1 vol. 4to., ...	10.0.0
CHINESE and ENGLISH DICTIONARY, 2 vols. 8vo., ...	10.0.0
ENGLISH and CHINESE DICTIONARY, 2 vols. 8vo., ...	10.0.0
ENGLISH and JAPANESE VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo., ...	2.0.0
COREAN and ENGLISH VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo., ...	2.0.0
FORMOSAN and ENGLISH VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 12mo., ...	1.0.0
ANCIENT CHINA, 1 vol. 8vo., ...	2.0.0
THEOLOGY of the CHINESE,....	1.5.0
THE TRUE MEANING of the word *SHIN*, or "SPIRIT,"	0.5.0
GLANCE at the INTERIOR of CHINA, ...	1.0.0
THE CHINAMAN ABROAD, or a Desultory Account of the MALAYAN ARCHIPELAGO, by *Ong-t'hae-hae*,	0.5.0
ON THE SILK MANUFACTURE, & CULTIVATION of the MULBERRY, ...	0.7.5
GENERAL DESCRIPTION of SHANGHAE and its Environs...	1.0.0
NARRATIVE of a MISSION to the JEWS at Kae-fung Foo, ...	0.5.0
FAC-SIMILES of 4 ancient Hebrew Manuscripts, from the Synagogue at Kae-fung Foo, ...	1.0.0
NOTIONS of the CHINESE concerning GOD and SPIRITS,.....	2.0.0
GRAMMAR of the SHANGHAE DIALECT, ...	2.0.0
MEMOIRS of the Life and Labours of Dr. MORRISON,.....	3.0.0
CHINESE PHONETIC VOCABULARY,—1 Rupee each, or 3 copies for	1.0.0
ÆSOP'S FABLES, in Chinese and English,.....	2.0.0
GRAMMAR of the Mandarin Colloquial Dialect of the Chinese language, ...	2.0.0

HOUSES & LAND.

TO LET.

A LARGE Godown nearly 80 ft. sq. and 20 ft. high, with an upper floor, on the French Concession near the Bund. Apply to *North-China Herald* Office.

6no Shanghai, 29th October 1858.

FOR SALE AT FOOCHOW.

THE brick and stone built House now occupied by the undersigned as a Store, at Foochow. The House is nearly new and was built under the supervision of a foreigner, and is located in a desirable situation for either a Dwelling House, Store or Godown, has a good water frontage and is easy of access from both the Street and River.

The above will be sold with the Ground and Outhouses and with or without the Stock and Furniture.

Plans can be seen and full particulars had by applying to

KUPFERSCHMID & Co.,
Shanghai & Foochow.

tf Shanghai, 16th October, 1858.

TO LET.

THE House and Godown next to *Wha-Shing*, lately occupied by Messrs. SALABELLE & Cie. For particulars apply to

T. J. BIRDSKYE.

tf Shanghai, 1st October, 1858.

FOR SALE.

THE Dwelling House and Godown, also four Stall Stable, with large Yard attached, on Plot of Ground registered at H. B. M.'s Consulate as Lot No. 165.

Apply to

BARNES DALLAS.

tf Shanghai, 25th September, 1858.

TO LET.

PART of a House and Godown, together or separately, situated in Custom House Road. Apply to Z. at this Office.

tf Shanghai, 9th September, 1858.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling Houses, and Godowns at present occupied by Messrs. MONCKEIFF, GROVE & Co., either together or separately; entry to the Godowns from 1st *October*, and to the Dwelling Houses from 1st *January*.

For particulars apply to

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 31st August, 1858.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE & GODOWNS, well suited for Business Premises, lately occupied by Messrs. SILLAR, BROTHERS. The portion fronting Barrier Road might be sold separately, being very suitable for Chinese Buildings. Apply to

ANDW. A. RANKEN.

tf Shanghai, 16th July, 1858.

HOUSES & LAND.

NOTICE

THE undersigned has received instructions to sell the piece of LAND, situated on the *Yang-king-pang*, registered at the British Consulate as Lot No. 238, measuring *3-mow 1-fun 9-le 6-hoon*, having a southern frontage to the Creek of 145 ft., on the East a frontage of 93 ft. to the road, adjoining Smith's Market, leading from the *Yang-king-pang* to the *London Mission*, on the North 137 ft. bounded by the Fokien *Joss House*, on the West 89 ft.

BARNES DALLAS.

tf Shanghai, 11th August, 1858.

AT FOOCHOW,
PAGODA ANCHORAGE.
TO BE DISPOSED OF

A DESIRABLE Location including a comfortable Bungalow, Furniture, good stock of Genuine Medicines and a good Medical Practice, at present worth from 4 *a* 5,000 Dollars per annum.

For particulars apply to

B. A. WARDELL.

tf Shanghai, 2d July, 1858.

PUBLIC SALE.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has received instructions from the Executors of the late T. C. BEALE, Esq., to offer for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, *about the end of November*, the Lot of LAND situated on the Bund, between Messrs. W. R. ADAMSON & Co. and Messrs. H. FOGG & Co., and also the Lot of LAND on the Soochow Creek adjoining the premises of Messrs. JAMES BOWMAN & Co.

E. LOUREIRO.

tf Shanghai, 14th October, 1858.

FOR SALE
by
PUBLIC AUCTION.

(Unless previously disposed of by private bargain.)
On Monday, the 15th November.

THE Lot No. 32 measuring 5 m. 6 *f.* 4 *l.* 1 *h.* with the Dwelling House (containing 18 Rooms) and Godowns erected thereon.

Also,

On *Tuesday, the 16th November*, and following days, the whole Furniture and Stock, including Billiard Tables, Ten Pin Alleys, Flag Staff, Sedan Chairs, Wines, Spirits, &c., &c. Or, any party desirous of continuing the Hotel business and purchasing the Furniture and Stock in one Lot, can obtain a Lease of the premises.

For further particulars apply to

CHAS. M. DONALDSON.

Commercial House,
Shanghai, 8th October, 1858. 13no

FOR SALE
by
PUBLIC AUCTION.

AT an early date of which due notice will be given, the Premises at present occupied by Messrs. BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.

For further information apply to

BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.,

tf Shanghai, 31st August, 1858.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED.

TO purchase a first rate Telescope. Apply to the *North-China Herald* Office.

tf Shanghai, 16th October, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg respectfully to inform the Community of Shanghai, that they are prepared to take PHOTOGRAPHS of various sizes.

Likenesses of INDIVIDUALS or FAMILY GROUPS, by the Stereoscopic process are also taken at moderate prices.

They hope by giving satisfaction to obtain a share of the public patronage.

LEGRAND, TARTARIN & CIE.

tf Shanghai, 31st August, 1858.

WANTED.

BY a young gentleman, who has had some experience in China, an engagement as Book-keeper or General Clerk. Satisfactory references can be given. Address "Alpha" care of Editor, *North-China Herald.*

tf Shanghai, 16th July, 1858.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
„ Officers do. .... „ 1.5.0 „
„ General Wards,.... „ 1.0.0 „
Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SHRALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

H. FOGG & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
SHANGHAE.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

MCKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers,
General Agents and Provisioners.
NEAR THE FRENCH CONSULATE
SHANGHAI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ART-UNION OF LONDON, 1859.

A Specimen of the Print, LIFE AT THE SEA SIDE, RAMSGATE, 1854; to which each Subscriber of *One Guinea* will be entitled, may be seen at this Office.

Subscriptions received by

C. S. COMPTON.
Hon. Sec.

There are a few Copies left of—
HARVEST IN THE HIGHLANDS,
VENICE.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghai, 19th August, 1858.

泰興 *Tae-hing.*

KUPFERSCHMID & CO.,
SHANGHAI AND FOOCHOW.
Chronometer, Watch, & Clock Makers.

A good assortment of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Charts, Nautical Instruments and Books constantly on hand.

Chronometers carefully rated by transit observation and all necessary repairs promptly attended to.

RICHARDS & CO.,
Ship Chandlers & General Commission Agents,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844.
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS,
SEA STORES, BISCUIT, BAKERY, AND LIVE STOCK,
&c., &c., &c.

E. A. REYNOLDS,
Superintendent of the Dry Dock,
AND HEAVING DOWN HULKS
"WILLIAM THE FOURTH."
AND
"SOUNDARY."
All Orders for Carpenter's, Caulker's, Blacksmith's, Coppersmith's and Brazier's Work, promptly attended to.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE,

TAR, Pitch, Oakum, American White Oak, and Pine Planks, Spars, and Ships' Timber. Copper, and Metal Sheathing, Bolts, Spikes, and Nails.

Boiler Plates from 1/8th *a* 9/16th, Sheet and Bar Iron, Anchors, Chains, Hawse-Pipes, Shackles, Hooks, Thimbles, Clew-Irons, Marline-Spikes, Screw-Bolts, Spikes, and Nails of all sizes.

Manila, Hemp and Coir Cordage, Cotton and Flax Canvas, and Twine.

Winches, Fire Engines and Force Pumps, for sale and on hire.

DRY DOCK, HONG-QUE,
July 18th, 1857.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,
CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.

Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

SAEKEE & CO.,
Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. FOGG *& Co.*
HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.

ALSO,

Lacquereware, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c., &c., from Canton.

AND,

Champagne and other Wines.

泰興 *Tae-hing.*

KUPFERSCHMID & CO.,
SHANGHAI AND FOOCHOW.
General Storekeepers, Commission Agents and Auctioneers.

ALGAR & STREET,
Colonial Newspaper & Commission Agents.
THE COLONIAL PRESS
SUPPLIED WITH
NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, TYPE, INK, PRESSES, CORRESPONDENT'S LETTERS,
AND ANY EUROPEAN GOODS,
ON LONDON TERMS.

COLONIAL NEWSPAPERS received at this Office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

11, Clement's Lane,
Lombard Street, London.

ADVERTISEMENT.

R. T. PRITCHETT, RIFLE, GUN, AND SWORD MANUFACTURER to Her Majesty's War Department and the Hon. East India Company, begs to call the attention of Officers and Gentlemen abroad to the sound quality and efficiency of the Arms he produces, both for Military purposes and the Sports of the Field. Every GUN sold by R. T. PRITCHETT is manufactured on the premises, and every RIFLE is bored, rifled, and shot under his personal superintendence. For both large or small bore the PRITCHETT BULLET, as adopted by H. M. Government, without cup or plug, is found most serviceable—very numerous testimonials having been received of its range and truth of flight. To the manufacture of SWORDS also, great attention is paid, the most efficient proof of strength and spring being applied, a guarantee given of the quality of the blade, which is uniformly tested by powerful machinery in the presence of the purchaser, before made up.

86, St. James's-street London.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Company's Steam-ship *Aden*, Capt. J. Bernard, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Sunday next, the 7th instant, at day-light*, with Her Majesty's Mails, for conveyance to Europe *viâ* Hongkong.

E. WARDEN, *Agent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Shanghai, 1st November, 1858.

FOR SALE.

THE British built Barque *GLENLYON*, of about 340 Tons, as she now lies in Port, well supplied with ground Tackle, Sails, &c., &c. She can be made ready for sea at very little expense. For particulars apply to

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

tf Shanghai, 3d November, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM HOGG in our House ceased on the 30th June last, and our firm now consists of

Hugh Hamilton Lindsay,
Robert Crawford Antrobus,
George Adam Weiser, and
James Hogg.

LINDSAY & Co.

27no Hongkong, 27th October, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES JOSEPH MACKENZIE is admitted a Partner in our Firm.

DENT & Co.

tf Hongkong, 18th October, 1858.

NOTICE.

ALL parties having claims against the late firm of Kupferschmid & Dato or the present firm of Kupferschmid & Co. are requested to send the same in for settlement *before the 1st of January*, 1859; and all parties indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment to

KUPFERSCHMID & Co.

1ja Shanghai, 6th November, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company having adopted new Forms of Bills of Lading, the undersigned requests that Shippers will be good enough to apply to him for the same, and return all outstanding old Forms in order that the same may be cancelled.

1st. The new Forms are of two kinds named distinctively "Black" and "Red" the former of which contain the clauses exempting the Company from responsibility from Sea risk, &c.: the latter or Red Bills of Lading contain no such clauses therefore the Company thus taking these risks on themselves, renders insurance on these Bills of Lading unnecessary.

2d. It is optional with Shippers to take out either "Black" or "Red" Bills of Lading, on the former the ordinary freight will be charged as per Company's tariff, on the latter an extra freight will be charged in lieu of Insurance premium such extra freight being in accordance with the rates of premium charged by the local Insurance Offices. All average and other losses on the Red Bills of Lading can be made payable at any Port where the Company have an Agent and such losses will be adjusted in accordance with the practice of the London Insurance Office.

3d. The "Black" Bills of Lading will be issued to Shippers at their request as formerly, but one copy of the "Red" will be filled up in this office and handed to Shippers. It will therefore be necessary when Shippers desire their goods to be placed on these Bills of Lading to forward all necessary particulars to the office along with the Mates receipt.

4th. On Specie and Goods which usually pay freight *ad valorem* a double valuation will be admissable on the Red Bill of Lading the home side value on which the ordinary Freight will be charged and the increased or insured value or on which the additional Freight must of course be charged.

5th. The Company will henceforth take all risks on parcels themselves, and grant receipts accordingly charging a small additional freight, Packages exceedi. g £100 Stg. in value will not come under this rule but it will be optional for Shippers to take out either the "Black" or "Red" Bills of Lading for them in the same way as for other cargo.

For further particulars please apply to this Office.

E. WARDEN, *Agent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Shanghai, 1st November, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to notify to the Shippers of Silk, Specie, and Merchandise by the P. & O. S. N. Company's Steamers, that no Bills of Lading will be delivered up until duly guaranteed Bankers Order, or Sycee Silver shall, have been received in payment for freight. And the delivery of the Bills of Lading shall be sufficient acknowledgment for the receipt of the freight.

E. WARDEN, *Agent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Shanghai, 1st November, 1858.

WANTED.

FOR the Police Force, three young Men, with good references, height 5 feet 8 inches. Apply at the Police Station to

SAML. CLIFTON,
Superintendent.

tf Shanghai, 5th November, 1858.

NEW OPENING OF THE CHINESE TRADE.

EAST India and China Agency, established for 10 years in the city of London. The undersigned having a thorough knowledge of the leading European markets, and nearly 20 years experience in the purchase of the English staples, suitable to India and China, would be happy to take charge of Consignments to England, and to invest the proceeds, in the purchase of any description of manufactures that may be required.

Special attention directed to the execution of orders for goods of the following leading branches of trade, viz.

Woollen Goods selected from the best manufacturers in the West of England, Yorkshire, Russia, and German houses.

Cotton Goods of the width, and substance, adapted to the Chinese wants, from the leading manufacturers at Manchester.

American Drills and Sheetings, selected from the best manufacturers, long known to the Chinese Trade.

These parties desirous to avail themselves of the important advantages of the advertisers experience, have only to send full particulars of the goods, and of the markets they prefer, and they may depend upon their orders being executed with that care, and minute study, which cannot fail to please the tastes of the Chinese consumers.

HENRY CASSIN,
Commission Merchant,

tf 5, Leadenhall Street, London.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1858.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton.*

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain.*

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the London Mission Chapel, every Sunday, at half-past nine a.m., and at six p.m.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kew*, every Sunday Evening at 8 o'clock

NOTICE.—Seamen's Church. Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communications can be received, unless accompanied by the real name and address of the author, which will be kept private if desired.

We reserve to ourselves the prerogative of refusing, without comment, such articles as we may not be disposed to admit.

LATEST DATES.

England, ...Sept.	9	Singapore. ......Oct.	18
Bombay, ...Oct.	1	Hongkong, ...Oct.	27
Calcutta.		New York, ...Aug.	24
Galle, ...Oct.	9		

Latest dates in England from China,—

Hongkong,	6 July	Received per Post,— *viâ* Marseilles... 2 Sept. *viâ* Southampton *due* 9 Sept.
Shanghai,	27 June	
Gulf of Pecheli,	June 27,	Per electric telegraph, *viâ* Russia Received in London 21st Aug., 1858.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,
taken by
A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.
FOR THE WEEK.

	Ending 5th Nov., 1858.		*Ending 5th Nov., 1857.*	
October,	*Max.*	*Min.*	*Max.*	*Min.*
30,—	64	45	66	58
31,—	66	47	70	60
November,				
1,—	70	48	75	60
2,—	70	49	78	62
3,—	69	47	75	55
4,—	63	48	75	54
5,—	63	48	60	44

To be continued weekly.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.
(Friday Evening.)
Exchange.

On London, Bank Bills 6 m/s. 6s. 8d., per Tl. *On Calcutta*, E. I. Co.'s Bills accepted and Bank Bills 3 d/s. Rs. 315, per 100 Tls. *On Hongkong*, 15 d/s. 29 per cent discount.

Opium.

Malwa, *New* ....Tls. 440 —		Shanghai weight.
Patna, (high Nos.) .. ,, 522 —		
do. (low do.) .. ,, 518 —		
do. *Old* .... ,, —		

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.—Nov. 5th, *Beverly*, (Br. barque), 402, Carter, from Swatow; *Bride of the Seas*, (Br. ship), 516, Donald, from Hongkong; *Kamehameha IV.*, (Br. sh.), 500, Garry, from Liverpool; and *Versailles*, (Br. sh.), 620, Carter, from London.

Departure.—Nov. 5th, *Florence*, (Am.), ship), 1045, Dumaresq, for Hongkong; *Agnes*, (Pruss. ship), 651, Lietzmann, for Swatow; *General Jacobi*, (Brem. barque), 447, Weiland, for Swatow.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per *Aden*, Miss Howie, Mrs. Hobson, Rev. J. Hobson, Messrs. Birdseye, G. W. Coutts, W. Waller, R. Miller, Gusnersindo Osed. W. Blenkin, Jas. Dow, Clauson, Gubbay, K. R McKenzie, G. Armitage, and Com'der. Balfour, r.n.; C. Honk, one Corporal, and one Gunner, on deck. Per *Canvass Back*, Mr. T. Hyatt and family.

Passengers per P. & O. Company's mail steamers from Hongkong.

Per *Malabar*, 13th October.—For Calcutta, Mr. Walter Ormiston, and Assistant Surgeon Jenkins; for Bombay, Messrs. S. Ezekiel, M. Dassabhoy, B. Mahomed, Fuzzlo, Dummany, and E. J. Abraham; for Alexandria, Mrs. Loff, and Mr. C. H. Ross; for Marseilles, Messrs. Walter L. Purdie, and J. P. Thompson; for Southampton, Henry Jardine, Esq., Captain Hoskins, Lieutenant Worsbey, Field Train Com. Bruce, and Mr. W. R. Snow.

The London mail of 25th September is due in Hongkong on the 10th and here on the 19th inst. It should bring replies to our dates of 14th July, and possibly to those of Aug. 2d, if that mail had a quick passage home. It was by the mail of 14th July that Lord Elgin's treaty of Teen-tsin was transmitted, in charge of Hon. Fredk. Bruce, who would arrive in England on or about the 13th September. We therefore wait with some eagerness and much confidence, to hear the official and public expression of satisfaction that His Excellency's successful diplomacy will assuredly eliminate.

The rumours to which we alluded in our last issue of an Expedition up the Yangtsze Kiang being in contemplation have now been realized, and it is with feelings of unmixed satisfaction that we are enabled to state that Lord Elgin and Suite will in all probability embark on Monday on board the *Furious* for the purpose of ascending that celebrated stream as far as Hankow, should the draught of water prove sufficient to enable the squadron to reach that important city.

We understand that some months since Lord Elgin expressed his determination of proceeding up the great river with a view to forming some idea what ports under the new Treaty it would be desirable to opon along its banks. Doubtless he was also influenced by considerations which in our opinion are of infinitely graver importance. This step, taken as we are assured it is, with the full consent of the Chinese Government, will furnish a most satisfactory proof that the Treaty concluded at Tien-tsing was a substantial and not a mere formal document; and we are rejoiced that the Earl has taken advantage of the presence of the Commissioners to extort from them this guarantee of the good faith by which they were actuated when they signed the Treaty.

It will be remembered that in the clause of the Treaty opening up the Yangtsze Kiang to foreign trade, it is expressly stipulated that this event would only take place upon the expulsion of the rebels from its banks. We confess to a feeling of some disappointment when we read this clause, as with our experience of the pertinacity of the rebels on the one hand, and the Fabian tactics of the Imperial troops on the other, the consummation so much to be desired seemed likely to be indefinitely postponed, and whatever success might attend the Imperialist arms, the condition attached to our right would probably furnish a standing excuse for the Chinese Government to exclude us as long as possible from its exercise. Now however we have no such apprehension, the ice once broken by the presence in waters never yet ploughed by foreign keel, of a British squadron, the rest will soon follow, and we may confidently predict that the day is not far distant, when the valuable produce of the rich Provinces through which the Yangtsze Kiang passes, will no longer find their way by an expensive and tedious route to the southern ports, but be conveyed along the magnificent channel of internal communication which Lord Elgin is now about to explore. It would be superfluous to call attention to the influence which this extension of our direct commercial relations with the interior provinces of the Empire must eventually exercise upon the trade of British Imports into China. We are at the same time assured that it is not in contemplation to anticipate the ratification by insisting upon the immediate access of our merchants to the shores of the Yangtsze, a contingency which is stated to have been causing no little alarm to our Chinese constituents at this port.

The following ships will accompany the Plenipotentiary in his trip up the river, the *Retribution*, *Furious*, and *Cruiser*, with the (gun-boats) *Lee* and *Dove*. We understand that the Commissioners have furnished a Chinese official to accompany the squadron, and have given the necessary instructions to the authorities of the cities on the banks of the river. The peace proclamations recently issued by the Commissioners will also be extensively circulated.

We are informed that Baron Gros and Mr. Reed will not accompany Lord Elgin on this expedition, but will proceed to Hongkong after having signed the Tariff and Trade Regulations. It is reported that these will be first signed by Lord Elgin on Monday. We gather therefore that the labours of the gentlemen engaged in revising the Tariff, and drawing up the Trade Regulations have terminated satisfactorily, inasmuch as they have received the assent of all three Plenipotentiaries.

What the precise result of those labours are, we have not been informed, it is probable that as these documents may be considered to form part of the Original, if not in themselves a Supplementary Treaty, they will not be published separately. This much however has oozed out and from the sources from which we derived our information we have little doubt of its correctness. The much vexed question of the traffic in opium has at last been settled by the legalization of the trade under an import duty of 30 taels a chest. The duties upon imports have been fixed at an *ad valorem* rate of 5 per cent, whilst those upon exports have been approximated as nearly to the same scale as was possible, regard being had to the different interests involved in the case of the three nations whose common consent has been obtained.

We have not, however, yet learnt on what valuations the fixed duty has been calculated to make it equivalent to 5 per cent.

The prohibition that has heretofore restricted the export of grain, pulse, copper-cash and other articles of coasting trade, is we are glad to learn relaxed under conditions somewhat similar to those which affect our own; and regulations have been framed for the purpose of carrying out the important clause in the treaty respecting the Transit dues. We shall be curious to learn the nature of these regulations as the subject is complicated, and in the practical working of the details we foresee considerable difficulty.

We trust also some more uniform system has been devised for the collection of Customs than that in present operation.

There are doubtless varied and embarrassing considerations connected with the settlement of these important questions;—if the object of the conferences has been so far gained that they have been definitively arranged,—if a further consequence of these conferences has been to restore peace and commerce to Canton, and their crowning result has led to the opening up of the Yang-tsze Kiang; we shall have no reason to regret the visit of the Imperial Commissioners to Shanghai.

Meantime to our Plenipotentiary and those about to accompany him on his interesting cruize we wish "God speed."

The P. & O. S. N. Company's Steamer *Aden*, Capt. Bernard, arrived at Woosung at half past 1 p.m. of Sunday the 31st ult., her packets were delivered in the same evening. The *Yang tsze* with a portion of the mail came in to Woosung a few hours after her.

The latest dates by these opportunities are London, 9th Sept.,—Bombay, 1st,—Galle, 9th,—Singapore, 18th,—and Hongkong, 27th October.

The mail arrived in Hongkong per *Cadiz* on the 17th.

Passengers.—Rev. John & Mrs. Hobson, Miss Howie, Com: Wodehouse, Capt. Hornby, Dr. Woodroffe, Messrs. S. Gubbay, Thorburn, Rainbow, Vickers, McKenzie, Wilks, R. Miller, Birdseye, Coutts, Waller, Don Porras, and Don Munoz Infanto.

Every one says it is the dullest mail ever received. The only subjects of general interest being the dissolution of the East India Company, and the interruption in the telegraphic communication by the Atlantic cable, which was announced in a letter from the Secretary dated Valencia, 4th Sept., in which he says owing to some cause not ascertained but believed to arise from a fault existing in the cable at a point hitherto undiscovered, there had been no intelligible signals from Newfoundland since Friday the 3d. *The Times* says no communication of any kind as to the operations supposed to be going on at Valencia had been received up to the evening of the 8th Sept. The impression was that the point of interruption was at no great distance from the shore at the Valencia termination.

The Government of the East India Company ceased to exist on the 1st of Sept., 1858, the new system commencing operations on the 2nd under which the affairs of India are to be administered by a Secretary of State for India in Council. The last act of the Court of Proprietors and of the Court of Directors, on closing their career, are described as graceful and interesting, the last words spoken in the Court having been in high commendation of their servants.

At a dinner given to Cardinal Wiseman at Ballinasloe, the health of the Queen of England was omitted, and that of the Pope given, amongst the public toasts. An insult that was causing some discussion.

Baron Gros is to be made a Senator, in reward for the diplomatic services he has rendered in China. In commemoration of the treaty he has assisted in concluding, one of the new streets lately opened in Paris is to bear the name of the Rue de Tien-sing.

The money market continued easy; there had been more demand but rates of discount remained the same viz. Bank 3 per cent; and 2¾ a 2¾ for choice paper in the market.

Bullion.—Per *Salsette*, from Southampton on the 4th of September,—

For Hongkong, ...£12,731
Shanghai, ...£26,155

Bar Silver, 5s. 0¾d. per oz. standard.
Mexican Dollars, 4s. 11¼d, nominal.
Consols, for money, 97 *a* 97⅛.
Coin and Bullion in the Bank of England, £17,707,106.

Passengers.—Per P. & O. S. N. Company's Steamers from Southampton. To leave,—

September 20.

For Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. Giles, Mr. and Mrs. Marsh, Mrs. and Mrs. T. L. Walker, and two Misses Walker, Messrs. Ramsay, Morrison, H. Marshall, C. W. Farbridge; Capt. H. Eden, F. B. Johnson, Hamilton, T. Leslie, P. H. Salmon, and King.

October 4.

For Hongkong. Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Walker, Miss Firth, Messrs. D. W. Mackenzie, R. K. Douglas, A. R. Howlett, Neave, and Nisbett.

October 20.

For Hongkong, Rev. W. J. Smith, and Mr. H. F. W. Holt.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
(Since our last Report.)

Arrived.—From Shanghai, Sept. 4th, at Deal, *Chebucto.*

Sailed.—For Shanghai, Aug. 26th, *Southern Belle*, from Plymouth. Sept. 3d, *Aramingo*, from London. 5th do., *Heroes of Alma*, from Deal.

The *Aden* was only 3 days and 16 hours under weigh from Hongkong to Woosung, having anchored under Chin-san from 7 p.m. to 5 a.m., it being too dark to see the marks and run in, on Saturday. If the P. & O. Company would place other Steamers on the line that can do the work as well, against the N. E. monsoon, we should not have cause for complaint.

During the last fortnight rumors have been rife in Shanghae that the rebels in the neighborhood of Nanking and on both sides of the Yang-tsze have been committing great devastation. The latest news gave them in possession, on the south side of the Yang-tsze, of (besides Nanking) Lihshwui; and, on the north side, of Yangchau, Iching, Kiangsoo and Luhho. The rebels captured Luhho on the 21st ulto, and slaughtered every man, woman, and child in it. These rebels had never previously been able to get possession of this town; and had been repulsed with considerable loss on several occasions, consequently they were extremely embittered against the inhabitants and when they succeeded in capturing the town spared not a soul in it. They seized the magistrate named Le-gan-chung and nailed him alive to the south gate of the town. The rebels who have lately captured Luhho are commanded by a native of this province called Chang-lo-hing. His native place is Kenchaufoo. These rebels are said to have no connection with the Nanking Taiping rebels but are an entirely independent body and mostly composed of natives of Ganhway and Kiansoo provinces.

THE COMET.

Our Celestial visitor has at length finally taken his departure, and is now no longer visible, partly on account of its being greatly diminished in brilliance, and partly because having rapidly increased its South declination it is very low down in the mists near the horizon.

The last time it was seen here, was we understand on the evening of Saturday, the 30th ulto., when it was visible in the S.W. quarter of the Heavens a little above the horizon; viewed through a good telescope its cometary appearance was still distinct and the tail unmistakeable, seen by the naked eye it could not be distinguished from the surrounding stars of the third and fourth magnitude.

The Comet probably ceased to be visible in England about the first week in October, being then too far South to be seen above the horizon. At the Royal Observatory at the Cape of Good Hope in Lat. 34° S. it will have first become visible about the middle of September and will be within range for observation till, gradually "paling its ineffectual fires" it finally disappears from mortal view from loss of light. No doubt our friend Mr. Maclear, the astronomer at the Cape, will with his usual zeal accumulate numerous observations subsequent to the passage of the Perihelion. Combining these with the data obtained at the European Observatories before and about that epoch, astronomers will thus be enabled to settle all the elements of its orbit with the utmost precision, and predict its reappearance, in case it should prove to be a comet of long period moving in an elliptical orbit.

F. R. A. S.

Shanghai, 4th November, 1858.

The U. S. Ship *Powhatan*, Capt. G. F. Pearson, bearing the flag of Commodore Josiah Tattnall anchored at Woosung in the afternoon of Tuesday the 2nd inst., having had a quick run from Nagasaki, which port she left at 7 a.m. on the 31st.

By this opportunity we obtain the following items—The late treaty between Holland and Japan was ratified at Nagasaki on the 30th. On the 28th a new Governor, lately arrived from Yeddo, was duly installed in office, the former governor is said to have retired on account of old age. The Russian Frigate *Askold* was safely moored in a snug cove of the harbour, undergoing the process of "stripping," and being thoroughly overhauled. The stock of "wares" of the Nagasaki merchants was being daily added to by arrivals from Miaco, and other cities.

A beautiful Meteor was seen here on Monday evening last at about half past five o'clock. It was a brilliant blue ball; it shot towards the earth in a westerly direction, and burst without noise, leaving a silvery cloud of peculiar appearance which faded away very gradually, being visible for fully ten minutes after the disappearance of the Meteor. The evening was clear and bright and the sun had set but a short time.

We have received from our Chinese Correspondent the following items:—

The chief examiner Paou and his secondary Ma, for Che-keang province, left the capital with the imperial commission, in the beginning of the 9th month; but the roads in the north being obstructed by the local banditti, it is questionable if they will be able to proceed; so that it is difficult to say when the Che-keang examinations will take place. It will not be known decisively till despatches arrive from the examiners.

Recent reports state the number of the local bandits to amount to two to three hundred thousand; and troops and militia are being raised in all the provinces in order to proceed to the succour of Luh-ho and neighbouring places.

On the 24th, three of the imperial commissioners, visited the English and French ambassadors; but Ming did not accompany them, in consequence of parental bereavement.

One of the foreign ambassadors and consul visited the imperial commissioners in the city on Sunday last.

A short time since an imperial edict reached Shanghae, ordering the grand officers to report regularly on the business that had been transacted, and await the announcement of the imperial will; hence the Governor-general has been in the habit of transmitting despatches from time to time at the rate of 600 *le* a day.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

The district cities of Kew-yung, Luh-ho and Leshwuy being all in the hands of the rebels, and the military reduced to straits, the Governor-general Ho went on board his boat on Monday at Sin-cha, to return to Chang-chow, to superintend *military operations*. More than a hundred of the subordinate officials of Shanghae, escorted him part of the way, by land and water, returning to the city the following morning.

In consequence of the menacing attitude of the local banditti north of the Yang-tsze keang, troops and militia are being raised in every direction. Choo the adjutant general of the Kwei-chow legion, now in Che-keang has been sent for to convey his troops to the infected district; Han the commander of the Sze-chuen legion was sent for to take his troops north also; and Wan Lan was sent to enquire into the state of affairs at Luh-ho. The Governor-general on his return to Chang-chow is to issue flying despatches in every direction, calling on the inhabitants to furnish money, provisions and recruits for service in the north.

Yesterday at 10 o'clock, the commissioner Ming held an audience, at his hotel, in his mourning attire, when all the officers, civil and military came to condole with him. At 12 o'clock, the high commissioners sent off a despatch to the capital at the of 600 *le* per day.

OUR correspondent at Nagasaki informs us under date 20th ulto., that the French Ambassador, Baron Gros, arrived there from Yeddo on the 16th—having signed a treaty with the Japanese Government on the 9th idem. Through the same channel we learn that the Governor of Nagasaki has granted permission to the Chinese residents of that town to walk freely about as other foreigners are allowed—a privilege hitherto withheld from them.

Another steamer, being the second, ordered by the Emperor of Japan to be built in *Holland arrived* at *Nagasaki on* the 9th October. She is named *Yeddo.*

We have, since the above was in type, received letters to the 29th October, informing us that the British schooner, *Vindex* arrived at Nagasaki on the 22nd, and is permitted to trade under the provisions of the Dutch treaty of 30th January 1856 and additional Articles of 16th October 1857.

The following paragraph will be read with melancholy interest by all who knew the high integrity and ability of the founder of this paper:—

"Death of Mr. SHORTREDE.—We regret to announce the death, at Bad Bruckenau, in Bavaria, of *morbus brightii*, on the 31st August, 1858, of Mr. Andrew Shortrede, of 36 Hanover Street, Edinburgh, late of Hongkong, and proprietor of the *China Mail* newspaper, which he established in 1845, and of which he was the editor till his departure from China in 1856."

It is taken from the latest intelligence in the the *Overland Mail* of September 9th; and though no private letters appear to have been received here in confirmation of the statement, we cannot suggest any hope of its being incorrect. Our own latest information on the subject is dated Sonnenberg (Prussian Brandenburg) 28th Aug., and comes from a friend of Mr. Shortrede's who accompanied him to the baths of Brückenau and left *him there, for a short time, with* "every hope of his recovery." Probably the absence of this friend when Mr. Shortrede died, has prevented his being able to communicate with us on the subject by this mail.—*China Mail Extra*, 25 *October*.

THE AMERICANS AT TIEN-TSIN.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

MR. EDITOR,—The London *Times* of the 7th September received by the last mail, contains an Editorial Article on Chinese affairs, which purports to be founded on private letters written from the Pei-ho to persons in London. It contains many details not heretofore generally known, and which are told with an air of authority. It narrates very circumstantially Lord Elgin's first visit to the Imperial Commissioners at the Haikwang Temple, its dramatic termination, and the gallantry, "of a party of seamen and volunteers in scaling the great gate of Tien-tsin, kicking the Tartar post before them, and letting in a hundred marines, who with a band and a couple of howitzers administered a good fright to *six* delinquent householders." With these details, so picturesque in themselves, the writer has nothing to do.

But there are other statements in this article, to which as an American he feels it his duty, having taken pains to ascertain the truth, to give a most explicit contradiction.

Speaking of Kiying the *Times* says:—

"Poor Kiying tried through the Americans to induce the English to move their ships *ever so* little way down the river, promising that upon that he should obtain mastery of the negociations, and would settle all things. He entered into strict relations with the Americans and Russians. Some of the letters before us speak confidently to the truth of reports current in the expedition, that the Americans had offered to guarantee that if Lord Elgin would not insist on opening the Yangtsze, and would give up the demand for a Minister at Peking, a treaty should be at once arranged. The Russians on the contrary, were said to be doing their utmost to prevent any Europeans but themselves being tolerated at Peking; and the Americans, who, to do them justice, have not much secrecy in their diplomacy, were loud in their expressions of a virtuous horror of the Opium trade, and urged the Commissioners to stick to that as their point of conflict."

All these statements, the writer is authorized to say are, "to speak mildly of them, inaccurate." To the Americans, Kiying made no such propositions, and met no such encouragement. He had no relations to Mr. Reed but of the most formal kind, and not one word was exchanged between them on the subject of pending negociations, directly or indirectly. *He seemed, to the eyes of the* American Legation, a broken down old man, entitled to ordinary courtesy, and incapable of doing either good or harm. He was treated with civility and nothing more.

It is not true that Kiying, or any one else, ever asked the Americans to induce the English to move their ships "ever so little way" down the river.

It is not true that he ever said or intimated that this being done, he could or should obtain mastery of the negociations, and would settle all things.

It is not true that the Americans, or any one in their behalf, offered to guarantee that if Lord Elgin would not insist on opening the Yangtsze, and would give up the demand for a resident minister at Peking a treaty should be at once arranged.

It is not true that the Americans were loud in "their expressions of a virtuous horror of the Opium trade, and urged the Commissioners to stick to that as their point of conflict." Little or nothing was said at Tien-tsin about the Opium trade, and what interchange of opinion did occur among the foreign Ministers, the writer has every assurance was in a reasonable and tolerant spirit, and so understood all round.

In short, every word in this article applying to the Americans is an untruth, absolute and precise; and it is much to be regretted that the rebound of such misrepresentations should occur just at the time when so much really kind feeling exists.

There has been in China a vast amount of mischievous scribbling.

The writer of this communication feels it his duty to make this express denial for the sake of common justice.

A. B. C.

Shanghai, November 3d, 1858.

THE following Police Case has a place in our columns from the fact of the crime having been committed within the foreign settlement and brought to trial by the Municipal police:—

POLICE CASE.

Examination of TSAE-YU-KO, *a native of Compo near Soochow, owner of a small trading vessel, charged with the murder of a Chinese, name unknown—before H. B. M.'s Consul the 24th day of Oct.*, 1858.

E-TIEN-TE, a gardener in the service of Mr. Ullett, states—I live in the same village with the prisoner—that is in the village within the circle of the Race Course to the South of the Missionary Mr. Carpenter. I do not know the prisoner personally but he had a cottage near, where his wife lives, whom I know. Last night at half-past 6 o'clock, I heard whilst in the garden, some one shout, "I am being killed. I am being killed!" I went outside and saw the prisoner stabbing the deceased with a knife, I called out dont kill him, and ran up, but deceased appeared to be killed as he did not move I raised him up and the prisoner called out,—"a pirate, a robber," and ran away to cross the ditch. I then called out to some others to come to assist. They followed prisoner to the house and caught him, and then some of the people ran to the Foreign Police Station. I am certain the prisoner before me is the man who murdered the deceased, the blood is on his clothes now.

TSEANG-HIH-KIN, watchman of the Race Course, states—I live in the house with the former witness, I was called by him to assist, a man having been killed, I went and helped to seize the prisoner.

Mr. Superintendent CLIFTON, states—About 7 o'clock P.M. yesterday evening, whilst going the rounds in the Ma-loo, I received information from a Chinese that a Chinese had been murdered on the Race Course. I immediately proceeded to a small village within the circle of the Race Course and in a house there I found the prisoner tied up, I had him taken down and took charge of him; then I was shown to the place where the murder was committed where I found the body quite dead, it was laying on the road on the western side of the Course, his head was on the grass and the body on the horse road, there was a great deal of blood about and marks of considerable scuffling, the cap and shoes of the deceased were lying some distance from him. I had the prisoner and the body removed to the Station, the prisoner acknowledged having murdered the deceased, and said that about 4 years ago deceased was his cook and owed him $30 he had frequently asked him for it but he always refused to pay him; last night having met him he enticed him out to that place and murdered him. The prisoner was locked up and information given to H. M.'s Consul. The knife has not been found. I went out early this morning and searched for it. The prisoner said he had thrown it into a Cotton field. The prisoner's face was covered with blood when brought to the Station.

PRISONER states that he called the deceased to settle accounts with him that they quarrelled on the way but he did not kill him, there were two men with him and the prisoner and they it was who struck the deceased.

DR. BELL states—I have examined the body of the deceased, I found about 7 or 8 wounds, the immediate cause of death is the wound in the left side of the neck, the large blood vessels being cut across and divided, the scull fractured on the left side, a large wound in the lower part of abdomen on the left side, death must have been instantaneous.

Taken at the Police Station on the day above mentioned before me

(Signed) D. B. ROBERTSON.

The prisoner was handed over to the Police of the Chee-heen who were in attendance at the above enquiry.

(Signed) S. CLIFTON,
Sup. of Police.

H. M. ship *Pique*, Sir F. Nicholson, Commander, arrived on Thursday morning last, at 7 A.M. from Hongkong, August 18th, *en route* to England. The *Pique* was compelled to bear up for Pulo Obi (Gulf of Siam), after having passed the Redang Islands, on account of their supply of water having been exhausted during the passage, which will account for her long voyage down here.—*Straits Times*, Oct. 6.

H. M. surveying schooner *Saracen*, John William Reed, Esq., commander, returned to the road on Friday last, the 1st inst., having completed the survey of New Harbour.

On the 30th ultimo, the Officers and crew of the *Saracen* were paid off. Commander Richards proceeds to England overland, the rest of the officers (except the present acting commander) and crew will go home in H. M. S. *Sans-Pareil*, daily expected.—*Straits Times*, October 9.

H. M. S. *SansPareil* (29 guns) arrived here on Saturday last *en route* to England; in addition to the many supernumaries on board, she will convey to Europe the officers and crew of the *Saracen.*—*Ibid*, October 16.

From Fuh-chau under the date the 14th Oct. we hear that the gunboat *Banterer*, on her last cruize took and destroyed in Namquan Bay 8 Pirate junks (one of them heavily armed with 12 guns of large calibre), and recovered for her owner a large and richly freighted merchant junk. The *Banterer* was accompanied by the *Sampson's* pinnace and cutter.—*Hongkong Shipping List*, October, 25.

RADICAL CURES.—Mrs. Grummy, on looking over the advertisements the other day, saw one headed "Radical Cures!" "Well," said she, "I'm glad if they have got a way to cure them radicals, for they have been a turnin' the world upside down ever since I was a gal."

Jung Bahadoor, the Prince of Nepaul, is expected in England, early in the spring, on a visit to the English Court. The Prince, who it will be remembered was lately created a K.C.B., is married to the eldest daughter of the Rajah of Coorg, now resident in this country. The Rajah's second daughter, the Princess Gauromma, is being educated under the auspices of her Most Gracious Majesty, and placed by her with Mrs. Drummond, at Kew, for that purpose. We have heard rather a romantic story connected with the reason of Jung Bahadoor assisting the English with his brave band of Ghoorkas, but it is from such an excellent source that we place all reliance in it. It is to the effect that, during the stay of the Nepaulese Prince in this country, he became deeply smitten with a lady of great rank and beauty, and offered her marriage. Birth and creed alike forbade the union with the noble Asiatic, but, ere he quitted the shores of England, he prayed the acceptance of a small token of his esteem, a beautiful Oriental ring, which the lady, with much reluctance, accepted. It was accompanied by the singular promise that if ever she had a command to make, or a wish to be carried out, the return of the talismanic ring to his highness would insure its due performance. As the story goes, the lady, high in rank, returned the jewel, with a wish that Jung Bahadoor should revenge the foul and horrid slaughter of her countrywomen at Cawnpore. How the prince has fulfilled his promise every Englishman knows, and will testify their estimation of his noble daring when he reaches England.—*Court Journal*.

(From the Chinese Repository.)

Japan: its government, laws, manners, customs, religion, literature, together with brief notices of its intercourse with foreign nations.

(Continued from No. 430.)

Concerning the several 'eminent dignities' which belong to the emperors and compose their court, we know but little. They are divided into six classes, each having a distinctive and appropriate title. By their dress also they are distinguished not only from each other, but from all the common people, whom they scorn and despise as being of mean extraction. The dress of the ladies of the court, particularly that of the wives of the daïri, is different from that of all other women. In the times of Kæmpfer, studies and learning were the chief amusements of the imperial household, and not only the courtiers, but many of the fair sex acquired great reputation by their poetical, historical, and other writings. "They are great lovers of music," *adds the learned Hollander*, "particularly the ladies, who play with great dexterity upon all sorts of instruments. Young noblemen divert themselves with reading, running races, dancing, fighting, and such other exercises as are befitting their quality. I did not inquire whether they act tragedies and comedies at court; but as the Japanese in general are very fond of plays, and will spend a great deal of money upon them, I am inclined to believe, these ecclesiastical persons, their gravity and holiness notwithstanding, would not be willingly wanting so agreeable and entertaining and withal so innocent a diversion."

Since the time of Joritomo, the seoguns, or generalissimos of the army, have engrossed nearly the whole authority of the state, and are in fact the regents of Japan. Of the origin of this branch of government we have *already* spoken sufficiently in detail. The etiquette which prevails between the seogun and emperor, is maintained by both parties with exactness; and the former, though quite free from the control, is not beyond the inspection of the latter; for he always keeps some persons of his own choice at the court of the seogun, to watch over his conduct, and to remind him of his duties in case he should neglect them. "Among these persons," says Golownin, "there are some ladies, who superintend the conjugal life of the monarch and his consort; but these measures do not hinder him from keeping some mistresses, a fact which (with the exception of the above named ladies,) is known to the whole empire. As to the empress, these female superintendents cannot be very necessary, as the emperor may make himself perfectly easy respecting the fidelity *of his* consort, because he himself appoints persons as guardians of it." The administration of government by the seogun, during late years, has become very lax; he rarely troubles himself about public affairs, and cares not to examine anything with his own eyes.

Considerable authority has been intrusted to the Japanese princes, who, according to Golownin, are more than two hundred in number. These have their respective principalities, which of course must be very small; still they govern them almost as independent sovereigns, and have even the right of giving new laws to the people who are within their own jurisdiction. Every prince is required to keep a certain number of soldiers, and hold them in constant readiness to move at the command of the generalissimo. Occasionally these princes become very powerful, and have been known to appear at the court of the seogun with not less than sixty thousand attendants!

Next to the princes are the nobles, who enjoy important privileges. Almost all the officers of state are filled by persons selected from among the nobility. In times of war the commanding officers are chosen from the nobility. All the families of the nobles and princes have peculiar privileges and distinctions, which indicate their rank. The titles of both are hereditary, and descend to the eldest son, or according to the will of the father to the one whom he deems most worthy; and in case none of his sons are thought fit to inherit such a dignity, a successor is selected from the other princely or noble families. The castles, or residences of these families, are situated upon lofty eminences, and most of them have three enclosures. Their white walls, bastions, gates and towers, present a very fine appearance at a distance; and the fortifications, though not strong, are yet sufficient for a country where cannon are scarcely in use. The proprietors of the castles are obliged to keep them in good repair; but if any part falls down, they are not allowed to rebuild them without express permission from the seogun,—a permission seldom given, the policy of government, for the last century, not allowing any new ones to be erected.

To aid him in the administration of government, the seogun has a council and a senate; the first consists of five members, all of whom must be reigning princes; the second consists of fifteen, who may be either princes or nobles. The council, according to Golownin, decides all ordinary cases without applying for the approbation of the seogun; but in all extraordinary cases, though but of little importance, nothing can be done without his consent, nor can his will be carried into execution without the approval of the senate. The seogun changes the members of his council at pleasure; yet he does not often venture to do this, lest the princes should oppose his authority; and how formidable they are, appears from the precaution taken to keep them in check; they are obliged to reside every other year in the capital, which is the constant residence of their wives and children! The senate decides all important civil and criminal cases; and all others, which are of importance must first be examined and decided by this body before they can come before the council. These two branches of the government form the legislative authority of the empire; they are, however, in many of their measures very much influenced by the courtiers of the seogun, who are entirely the creatures of his will.

The public affairs of Japan are arranged into seven parts, and are assigned to that number of boards or tribunals. Each of these consists of two or three ministers, who are aided in their deliberations by counselors, the number of whom is determined according to the importance of the business which they have to manage. These several divisions respect, 1. revenue; 2. navigation and trade; 3. public works; 4. police; 5. civil and criminal justice; 6. military, and 7. religious affairs. Agriculture, manufactures, &c., are under the care of the board of revenue: taxes are generally paid in kind, and amount to a tithe of the productions. The second tribunal takes cognizance of navigation and trade, excepting foreign commerce. From the interior of the country to the seaports, and from thence to the interior, goods are mostly transported by rivers and canals; when this mode of communication is interrupted, oxen and pack-horses are used. Japan has a considerable coasting trade. The board of public works superintends all kinds of public buildings, including temples and fortresses. The best men in the empire, for whom both the seogun and the people have the most respect, are at the head of the police. Criminal and civil causes are decided according to the laws existing in each principality; but if the causes have reference to any other part of the empire, or are mixed with the affairs of the state, they must then be brought before the board of civil and criminal justice. The military board inspects and regulates the imperial arsenals, and takes care that the princes maintain the fixed number of troops in their possessions and keep them in due order. The chief duty of the religious board seems to be to guard the daïri and the religionists under his control, lest they infringe upon the power of the seogun.

It is a curious fact, if true as stated by Golownin, that the Japanese have no books on jurisprudence. At the same time he affirms that 'their orders and constitutions of society, which are not very extensive, are well drawn up and observed with great punctuality, since the slightest disobedience is severely punished, and without any appeal where there is a breach of the imperial ordinances.' The Japanese compare their laws to an adamantine pillar, which neither climate, storm, nor time can destroy, or even shake. The government, however, is well aware of the defects of the laws, but is afraid to alter them, lest the people should thereby be led to despise their ancient statutes and become accustomed to innovations. Severity of punishment is a leading characteristic of the Japanese laws. Torture is prescribed to compel criminals to confess the truth when they obstinately deny it; recourse, however, is seldom had to this barbarous measure. The mildest species of torture consists in placing the accused on his bare knees, upon a blunt sabre, or bar of iron, and then loading him with stones, till the increase of their weight renders his suffering intense in the extreme. The general administration of the laws rests with the princes, magistrates, and even with the masters of families, in their respective departments; "and many parents have been known to condemn their own children to death." The life of untoward children is wholly in the power of the father. A man who detects his wife in adultery, may put her and the adulterer to death upon the spot; a father has the same right over the seducer of his daughter.

Lawsuits are mostly settled by arbitrators, whom the parties themselves choose; and if they cannot succeed in arranging the affair, it is carried before the courts of justice, as are also all those cases in which the government forms a party. In the courts of law, the judge is supposed to decide, not according to the statute, but agreeably to common sense! So says Golownin; and hence, as he adds, there is certainly a good reason why two arbitrators should be preferred to one individual, who may be bribed or swayed by prejudice. Lawsuits sometimes arise respecting the inheritance of property; these cases, however, are *not frequent, because the fathers*, who dispose of it at their pleasure, usually take care to make every necessary arrangement concerning it in due season. Fathers seldom divide their property equally among their children; the eldest and worthiest of the sons generally obtain the largest share, while the others receive only a very small portion. Some writers have asserted that as soon as the eldest son of a family comes to years of manhood, the parents retire and place him in their stead, merely reserving as much wealth as is necessary to support themselves and enable them to bring up and educate their other children. Daughters do not receive any dowry; nay, when handsome, they are a source of no inconsiderable gain, the suitors finding it necessary to pay to the parents large sums in order to obtain the object *of their affections*. *The Dutch* embassadors of the seventeenth century affirmed, that 'the man who had a family of handsome daughters might consider his fortune as made.'

According to the laws of Japan, a man can take only one wife, who in the higher classes must be of the same rank as himself. Contracts of marriage are made when the parties are of a tender age, and the inclinations of the young couple are rarely consulted. The law allows of concubines, and a rich Japanese very seldom fails to avail himself of this law; and his first wife does not always grieve at this, but in many instance she lives on very amicable terms with the other wives, or rather *concubines*, of her husband, whom she treats as sisters! The master of the house always takes cares that his wife is treated with deference by his concubines, over whom she exercises a decided superiority, and who are compelled to wait upon her. The concubines do not shave their eye-brows, but the custom of blacking the teeth is so common, that every female, who attains the age of eighteen, conforms to it. When there are no children, the husband can obtain a divorce without difficulty, and the situation of the women is then deplorable, since by the law she has no right to claim any thing from her late husband. Generally speaking, the law is very harsh towards women; they are not even allowed to appear as witnesses. To whatever class a female belongs, she invariably depends on her own parents, the law requiring them both to protect and to take care of her. In other respects a wife is placed nearly in the same scale as in European society, though perhaps she partakes more of the pain and toil of her husband, than of his pleasures. Such, according to Fisscher, are the laws and usages which regulate conjugal life in Japan.

We will now take a nearer view of the manners and customs of the Japanese. Writers on Japan have divided the inhabitants into eight classes: princes, nobles, priests, soldiers, merchants, mechanics, peasants, and slaves. Of the first two classes we have already spoken, and of the third, we shall remark at length in the sequel. All the high military officers are either princes or nobles, or persons who have filled public offices in the civil service. Every man in the employ of the seogun or the princes must learn the art of war, that he may be prepared for action in case of emergency; but the Japanese consider war merely as a temporary concern. The profession of the inferior military officers, and of the privates, is hereditary, and therefore they form a distinct class. No soldier, however old or weak, obtains his discharge till he can bring a son to supply his place, who must have already become familiar with military service. Boys bear arms at the age of fifteen years. If a soldier has no sons, he may adopt one, educate him, and let him supply his place: the laws allow both soldiers and other classes to adopt three children; but if these die, no more can be adopted, as it is presumed to be against the will of the gods. The military profession is held in high honor; and their sense of honor too, is so great, that 'they frequently fight duels with each other in consequence of their being affronted.' Two or three soldiers are stationed in almost every village; and like the first officers in the empire, they are allowed to wear a sabre and a dagger. There is a particular class of soldiers who appear to form a kind of order partly lay, partly religious, and partly military. Their duty is to fight for their religion, and when not in actual service they live as hermits amidst rocks and woods, consecrated to the gods. They are called 'soldiers of the mountain,' and are not unlike the Christian orders of chivalry.

Merchants are numerous and rich, but they can never bear arms or rise to high rank; their wealth, however, sometimes secures for them respect and influence. Officers of state will publicly treat them with great haughtiness and contempt, while in private they are familiar and are often under great obligations to them. The merchants, it is said, have a religion of their own, and worship three gods: "the first is represented as seated on a globe made of rice, with a hammer in his hand; and they believe that whenever he strikes with the hammer, every thing comes forth of which they have any need: the second they worship only at the commencement of the year, expecting from him complete success in all their speculations: the third is seated, with a most capacious belly; and from him they expect health, riches, and children."

The rights and privileges of mechanics are almost the same as those of the merchants, except those which the latter acquire by their riches. The architect, sculptor, brazier, and carpenter, &c., all stand on the same level. Tanners, however, seem to form an exception, being regarded almost as outcasts; it is their duty not only to skin dead cattle, most of which die a natural death, but they have also to discharge the duties of hangmen; they are not permitted to mix with other classes of society, but must live in small spots assigned to them in the vicinity of the places of execution.

Peasants are, according to Golownin, the last class of the inhabitants of Japan, except slaves, of whom we have already briefly spoken. In this class are included all those who go into the service of others to gain their livelihood; for in Japan no one who possesses the smallest piece of land, will deign to put his own hands to the work, but always hires others to labor in his stead. The early European visitors to Japan have given glowing accounts of the peasantry of that country, whom they praise in the highest terms. 'Poverty among them was then a subject neither of contempt nor of reproach; and it was often difficult to discover it even when it really existed; and so clever were they in managing their domestic affairs, that they were always seen neat and in good order, notwithstanding any privations they might suffer. They were impatient of injury, and had the utmost horror of theft, perjury, lying, scandal, and of all games of chance.' If this account be near the truth, let no one hereafter ever undertake to compare the Japanese with the inhabitants of the celestial empire!

Having noticed some of the most striking peculiarities in the manners of the several classes of the Japanese, we will here specify a few traits of character which seem not to be confined to any one grade of society. Almost all writers concur in stating that the Japanese of all ranks are distinguished for their politeness. In their intercourse with each other, both young and old, they are extremely polite. On meeting, they show respect by bending the knee; and when they wish to do unusual honor to an individual, they place themselves on the knee, and bow down to the ground. But this is never done in the streets, where they 'merely make a motion as if they were going to kneel.' When they salute a person of rank, they bend the knee in such a manner as to touch the ground with their fingers. After the first compliments, when the Japanese meet, they ask with great ceremony and many bows, after each other's health, relations, &c. 'Our sentinels,' says Golownin, referring to his captivity, 'never relieved each other without having first saluted each other, and stood for some minutes making compliments.' It is related by one of the Dutch writers, that the greatest honor which the Japanese can pay their guests, when going away, is to show them the utensils in which their tea has been cooked!

The dwellings of the *Japanese are* generally only one story high, built of wood. The Japanese have no stoves in their houses, and but little furniture. The floor is usually covered with clean, handsome mats, over which they often lay carpets. The walls are covered with paper; and in the houses of the rich, they are frequently inland with various kinds of rare wood, curiously carved and gilt. As in the Chinese houses, many of their apartments are embellished with paintings of divinities, or with other ornamented papers, on which are favorite moral sentences of philosophers or poets; in some instances they have grotesque figures of birds, trees, or landscapes painted on screens; in most houses they have flower-pots filled with odoriferous flowers, or for want of these, with artificial representations of flowers, impregnated with odors. *These, together with perfuming* pots of brass or copper, in the shape of lions, cranes, or other rare animals, &c., sometimes produce a very pleasing effect. At their feasts, there is often great display of ornaments, and to their ceremonials there is no end. Their attendants are numerous, and know well their places and duties. Their plates are ornamented with ribbons; and if a bird of any description is served up, it is sure to have its body varnished and its neck and feet gilded.

The Japanese are notorious for incontinence and dissoluteness. It is painful to read the descriptions which history affords on this subject. The bagnios are under the protection of government, and the owners of such establishments are not regarded as infamous while they live; but when *they are dead, 'a bridle made of straw is put into* their mouths, and in the same clothes in which they died, they are dragged through the streets into the fields, and there cast upon a dunghill to be devoured by dogs and birds of prey.' Intemperance is closely allied to the vices of which we here speak; the common people are very fond of strong drink; but, says Golownin, 'this evil is not so common in Japan as in some countries of Europe.' 'To be drunk in the daytime,' he adds, 'is looked upon as very disgraceful; the lovers of drinking, therefore, do not indulge their propensity until the evening, after the termination of all labor and business.' Some writers have maintained that the Japanese are lovers of music and dancing; others declare positively, and we suspect truly, that they have neither voice, nor instruments *which can possibly be termed musical.*

(To be continued.)

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Hydrographic Notice.

CHINA SEA.

NORTH-WEST COAST OF BORNEO AND PALAWAN PASSAGE.

VARIATION 1° 20′ E. IN 1858.

Two dangerous Coral banks were passed by H. M. S. *Fury* on her passage to and from the Island of Mouro, on the North-west Coast of Borneo.

The first, in Latitude 5° 42′ N., Longitude 114° 59′ E., and situated to the North-west of the 4 fathoms sounding marked Samarang in Sheet 7 of the N.W. Coast of Borneo, appeared to be 4 or 5 miles long. East and West, and 3 to 4 miles broad, with heavy breakers extending 1½ miles. There was a heavy sea at the time, and the deepest water obtained was 12 fathoms, the least 6 fathoms.

The second, in Latitude 5° 56′ N., Longitude 114° 50′ E., was also about the same length, East and West, and, as far as could be judged from the discoloured water, 3 miles in breadth. No Breakers were seen; the bank appears to be steep-to, and was first struck on one side with a depth of 11 fathoms, and on the other with 7 fathoms. The vessel was then steered West 1½ miles when the soundings shoaled, then North, when they shoaled to 4¾ fathoms, and then suddenly deepened to no bottom with the hand lead. The soundings on this bank were very regular.*

CAUTION.—Great attention should be paid to the lead, and a good look-out kept for discoloured water, when in this neighbourhood, for it is well known to be full of shoals, and the mariner is cautioned not to make too free with its navigation.

ROGER BREAKERS.—The Peninsular and Oriental Mail Steam Packet Company have given notice to the Admiralty, that heavy breakers were seen every three or four minutes, bearing East 2 or 3 miles, from the Steam Vessel *Formosa*, at 6h. 50m. A.M. January 4th. 1858, when proceeding from Singapore towards Hongkong by the Palawan passage. There was a swell from the N.E., and the broken water, about 10 yards in extent north and south, was apparently caused by a rock a few feet under water. The vessel proceeded slowly, and soundings were occasionally tried for with 100 fathoms, no bottom. The weather was thick and rainy, but at 11 A.M. it cleared up and Mantaleengahan mountain, 6,843 feet high, near the southern end of Palawan, bore E.N.E. ½ N. The position of the breakers, worked back from observation and cross bearings of the land at noon, is in lat. 8° 21′ N., long. 116° 25′ E.†

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty,
London, 24th March, 1858.

* See Admiralty Charts, China Sea. No 1,720, scale d = 0·9 of an inch; and Sheets 6 and 7 of N.W. coast of Borneo, Nos. 2,109, 2,110; scales 0·2 and 0 5 of an inch, of which these dangers are inserted.

† See Admiralty Charts, China Sea, No. 1,270, scale d = 0·9 of an inch; and Palawan island, No. 967, scale d = 6 inches, on which this danger is inserted.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PRATAS REEF AND ISLAND.

The Pratas Reef is of Coral formation about 14 miles in diameter, nearly circular, slightly flattened on its Northern side, having a Lagoon in the centre. The Reef is from one to two miles broad; nearly two-thirds of it is just dry at low-water, spring tides; the remainder forms a sunken Barrier to the Lagoon on its Western side. An Island rising from this sunken Barrier, forms two Channels into the Lagoon. The North Channel is 4 miles broad, and has 3 fathoms near the middle. The South Channel is 5 miles broad, and has 4 fathoms near the middle, at low-water spring tides. The South Channel is by far the best of the two—from its superior capacity as well as its comparative freedom from Coral knolls. The Lagoon has from 5 to 10 fathoms in it. It is thickly studded with Coral knolls round its margin, but comparatively clear near the middle.

Pratas Island is situated at the West side of the Reef, near the middle of the sunken part. It is one-and-a-half mile long E by S., and W. by N. half-a-mile wide and 40 feet high, of which elevation the scrubby bush, with which it is covered, forms about 10 feet. There is a shallow Lagoon running into its Western side for about half-a-mile. The Island is a mere heap of sand; we did not see a particle of mould or earthy manner, and, under such circumstances, it appears very wonderful how the scanty vegetation manages to exist. Brackish water may be got by digging a few feet into the sand. Gannets are numerous, and may be easily knocked down with sticks. I made the N.E. end of the Island, in Latitude 20° 42′ 03″ N., and Longitude 116° 43′ 22″ E., Variation 1. It is high-water at full and change about 4 A.M. There is only one perceptible ebb and one flow in 24 hours, on full and change days. The Rise and Fall is about 5 feet. The highest Tide on the occasion of our visit, occurred on the third day after the full moon, but we found the Tides altogether very irregular.

JOHN RICHARDS,
Master Commanding H. M. S. "Saracen."

True Copy,
H. F. HANCE.

SHANGHAE LIBRARY.

List of Books received this Mail.

223—Powell (Prof. Baden) Christianity without Judaism
502—Strickland (Agnes) Lives of the Queens of Scotland, vol. VII.
509—Wellington (Duke of) Supplementary Despatches, vol. II.
682—Jameson (Mrs.) Lives of the early Italian Painters.
683—Kildare (Marquis of) The Earls of Kildare and their Ancestors.
684—Sandford (T. D.) Studies of the Great Rebellion
685—Bannister (S.) Life of William Paterson, the Founder of the Bank of England, 2 vols.
686—Framjee (Dosabhoy) The Parsees, their Manners, Customs, &c.
687—My escapes from the Mutinies of Oudh, 2 vols.
1070—Barth (Henry) Travels in North and Central Africa, vols. IV. and V.
1218—Cook (G. Wingrove) China in 1857-58.
1219—Winter (Christopher T.) Six months in Burmah.
1830—Leatham (Edward A.) Charmione, an Athenian Tale, 2 vols.
2308—Clarke (Mrs. Stirling) The Habit and the Horse.
23—Parliamentary Papers—China.

November 2d. 1858.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE,
At the North-China Herald Office,
BILLS OF LADING per Ship.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, in Book.
SHIPPING ORDERS, in Book.
CHARTER PARTIES.
POWERS OF ATTORNEY, and WILLS.
PROTESTS. English and American.
COMPRADOR CHECK BOOKS.
Blank Forms of Custom-house PERMITS for Shipping and Landing Goods.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo	Consignees.
Oct 30	Henry Harbeck	A. ship	714	True	Manila	Oct 30	Coal, &c.	Wetmore, Williams & Co
.. 31	Aden	B. str.	812	Bernard	Hongkong*	.. 27	Op., &c.	E. Warden, P.& O. Agent
.. 31	Maori	B. ship	799	Petherbridge	New Zealand		Ballast	Dent and Co
.. 31	Yang-tsze	A. str.	700	Dearborn	Hongkong	Oct 26	Op., &c.	Dent and Co
Nov 2	Powhatan [U.S	st-fri.		Pearson	Japan	.. 31		
.. 4	Hannibal	Ha. bg	142	Livoni	Amoy	.. 11	Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 4	Canvass Back	A ship	731	Clark	New York	June 26	General	Augustine Heard & Co
.. 4	Queen of the North	B. ship	908	Rapson	Sunderland	.. 11	Coals	G. C. Schwabe and Co
.. 4	Lanrick	B. brig	283	Thompson	Hongkong	Oct 19	Sundries	Jardine, Matheson & Co

* With Mails.

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

Date	Vessels	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination	Cargo	Despatched by
Oct 30	Hellespont	B. str	330	Crockett	Hkong & F'chau	Sundries	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 31	Mandarin	A. ship	776	Perit	New York	Tea	Augustine, Heard and Co
Nov 1	Ora	Ha. bg	148	Petters	Amoy	Sundries	Siemssen and Co
.. 1	Julie	B. brig	375	Reeves	Amoy	do	Siemssen and Co
.. 1	Marie	Bre. bk	466	Scharze	Amoy	do	Siemssen and Co
.. 1	Roseneath	B. brig	246	Grant	Ningpo	Ballast	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 1	Alma & Olga	Ha. sh	516	Osnabrück	Hongkong	do	Siemssen and Co
.. 2	Kensington	B. ship	717	Glendening	Amoy & S'tow	Tea & Su	A. R. Tilby
.. 3	Yang-tsze	A. str	700	Dearborn	Hongkong	Sundries	Dent and Co
.. 3	Opossum [H M	g.-boat		Balfour	Ningpo		
.. 4	Rapid	Sia. bk	400	Rooke	Hongkong	Sundries	E. Waller

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch
Aden	Oct 31	B. str.	812	Bernard	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent ..	Hongkong	7th inst.*
Agnes	Sept 17	Pru. sh	651	Lietzmann	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	cld 29th
Akbar	Aug 7	B. ship	733	Hutton	Dent and Co	London	
Alipore	Sept 27	B. ship	811	Murdock	Kessowjee Sewjee and Co		
Amicus	July 8	B. bark	511	Briard	Gibb, Livingston and Co......	London	Early
Amy Douglas	Sept 27	B. sch	254	Pounsherry	E. Waller................		
Ann	Sept 11	B. bark	436	Matthews	A. R. Tilby	Amoy	cld 4th
Ann	June 29	A. bark	641	Munro	Isaac M. Bull and Co	Hongkong	cld 5th
Assyrian	July 27	B. ship	555	Shepherd	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Imdt.
Bella Rosa	Sept 11	Sp. bk.	414	Marcadia	P. Loureiro	Amoy & Manila	15th inst
Bentek	Sept 30	Sia. bk	600	Phillips	E. Waller		
Bertha	Sept 11	Bre. bk	406	Klamp	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Black River Packet	July 21	B. bark	264	Dick	A. R. Tilby		
Canvass Back	Nov 4	A. ship	731	Clark	Augustine Heard and Co		
Carnusius	Sept 22	B. ship	510	Patterson	A. R. Tilby		
Castle	Aug 2	Sia. sh	320	Hazard	E. Waller................		
Coin Chin	Oct 21	B. bark	310	Saunders	P. & D. N. Camajee and Co ..	Hongkong	Early
Christian	Oct 14	Ha. bg	176	Binder	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong & Macao	11th inst
Concordia	Aug 27	Bre. bk	462	Wessels	A. R. Tilby	Amoy	cld 4th
Countess of Seafield	Sept 13	B. bark	492	Brown	Geo. Barnet and Co		
Cruiser	Aug 5	Sia. sh	530	Sutherland	E. Waller................	Amoy	cld 1st
Denia	Oct 26	Sp. sch	230	Barrosa	P. Loureiro		
Donna Anita	Sept 17	B. bark	456	Burdett	G. C. Schwabe and Co........		
Earl of Mar & Kellie	Aug 16	B. bark	429	Mathieson	Blenkin, Rawson and Co	Fuchau	10th inst
Earl of Windsor	Oct 3	B. ship	739	Brown	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Eastern Star	Sept 30	A. ship	1017	Jones	Wm. Hargreaves............		
Egmont	Sept 11	B. ship	767	Gibson	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	
Elizabeth & Ann	Oct 3	B. bark	359	Blanch	G. C. Schwabe and Co........		
Eliza Jane	Aug 10	Sia. bk	400	Yang-hoon	E. Waller................		
Euphrates	Oct 17	B. bark	420	McKellar	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Eureka	June 10	A. ship	1041	Lane	Augustine Heard and Co	New York	cld 5th
Favorite	July 9	Sia. sh	450	Ingram	G. C. Schwabe and Co........	Ningpo	cld 6th
Florence	Sept 17	A. ship	1015	Dumaresq	Russell and Co	Hongkong	cld 3d
Gauntlet	Aug 6	B. ship	693	Inglis	Turner and Co..............	London	
Gem of the Nith	Oct 3	B. bark	336	Mills	Siemssen and Co............		
General Jacobi	Aug 5	Bre. bk	447	Welland	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	cld 28th
Gharra	Aug 16	B. bark	501	Black	Turner and Co..............		
Hannibal	Nov 4	Ha. bg	142	Livoni	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Henry Harbeck	Oct 30	A. ship	714	True	Wetmore, Williams and Co....		
Hermann and Theodor	Aug 27	Ha. sh	350	Reimer	Harkort and Co	Swatow	cld 5th
Idas	Sept 23	B. ship	706	Wescott	Wm. Hargreaves............		
Ino	Aug 26	A. ship	895	Plumer	Blenkin, Rawson and Co	New York	Imdt.
Isaac Jeanes	Aug 16	A. ship	843	Chipman	Augustine Heard and Co......		
John Masterman	July 26	B. ship	608	Stewart	Blenkin, Rawson and Co	London	
Joseph Fletcher	Aug 5	B. ship	672	Pook	Dent and Co	London	cld 5th
Jupiter	Sept 30	Da. sh	372	Hoyrup	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Kangaroo	July 7	B. ship	577	Robinson	Dent and Co		
Kate Hastings	Aug 27	A. ship	448	Kingman	Olyphant and Co..........	New York	cld 5th
Kate Kearney	Oct 21	B. bark	413	Gill	Lindsay and Co		
Kun-Hong-Sing	July 19	Sia. bk	800	Christian	Siemssen and Co............	Amoy	cld 3d
Lady Inglis	Sept 20	B. bark	376	Twizell	G. C. Schwabe and Co........		
Lanrick	Nov 4	B. brig	283	Thompson	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Lord of the Isles	July 31	B. ship	691	Jamieson	Lindsay and Co	London	Imdt.
Lucky Star	June 28	A. bark	523	Preston	Augustine Heard and Co		
Maggie	Sept 19	B. bark	335	Le Geyt	Shaw, Bland and Co		
Maori	Oct 31	B. ship	799	Petherbridge	Dent and Co		
Maryland	Sept 28	A. bark	194	Crosby	Frazar and Co..............		
Masden	Aug 23	B. brig	218	Doble	A. R. Tilby		
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str.	136	Macdonald	Captain..................		
Minna	Oct 20	A. schr	299	Moonie	A. R. Tilby		
Minnihaha	Sept 22	B. ship	785	Brown	Dent and Co		
Nabob	July 27	A. ship	1245	Baxter	Russell and Co..............	New York	
Nicolay 1st	Oct 15	Rus. sh	596	Kroglus	Augustine Heard and Co		
Nimrod		B. bark	334		David Sassoon, Sons and Co ..		
Norden	Sept 17	Sw. bk	612	Windaufra	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
Ocean Bride	Oct 18	B. bark	313	Boutillier	G. C. Schwabe and Co........	Amoy	
Ocean Queen	June 30	Sia. sh	600	Ayer	E. Waller................	Hongkong	cld 2d
Oscar	June 3	A. ship	648	Harding	Wetmore, Williams and Co....	New York	Early
Pepay	Sept 18	Sp. bk	353	Zabala	P. Loureiro	Amoy & Manila	15th inst
Prince Regent	Aug 18	B. bark	582	Thomas	A. R. Tilby	Amoy & Sing.	Early
Progressive Age	Oct 5	A. brig	296	Holmes	Order		
Queensberry	Sept 10	B. ship	635	Cassady	Moncreiff, Grove and Co......	London	
Queen of the North	Nov 4	B. ship	908	Rapson	G. C. Schwabe and Co		
Ravenscraig	Aug 16	B. ship	588	Barron	Holliday, Wise and Co		
Rémi	Oct 26	B. str	322	Laen	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie........		
Ringleader	Oct 6	A. ship	1156	Mathews	Augustine Heard and Co......		
Romance of the Seas	Sept 22	A. ship	1781	Caldwell	Russell and Co		
Sancho Panza	Mar 2	A. ship	875	Bird	Russell and Co	New York	cld 5th
Sarah H. Snow	Sept 23	A. bark	425	Higgins	Russell and Co		
Scutari	Aug 2	B. ship	543	Ollard	Smith, Kennedy and Co......		
Sea Horse	Aug 28	Sia. bk	370	Amstel	E. Waller................		
Sea Nymph	Sept 9	B. bark	464	Morwick	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Siamese Crown	Aug 7	Sia. sh	800	Higgins	E. Waller................		
Solomon Family	June 13	B. ship	760	Corbett	Dent and Co		
Starlight	Sept 12	B ship	366	Churchill	Harkort and Co	Amoy	cld 5th
Strathmore	Sept 20	B. bark	450	Mann	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
Success	Aug 5	Sia. bk	500	Robertson	G. C. Schwabe and Co		
Taffarette	Sept 28	Fr. sh.	470	Decroix	Russell and Co		
Talisman	Sept 29	Fr. sh	547	Foubert	Turner and Co..............		
Tory	Sept 26	B. bark	451	Dougherty	A. R. Tilby	Amoy & Sing.	cld 4th
Troas	Aug 12	B. ship	663	Holmes	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	
Urania	Sept 22	A. bark	406	Turner	Russell and Co		
Virginia	Sept 26	Bre. bk	302	Franke	Wetmore, Williams and Co....		
Walter	Aug 29	Sia. bk	240	Eames	G. C. Schwabe and Co........		
Wellington	June 4	B. ship	402	Atkinson	Blenkin, Rawson and Co	London	Imdt.
Windward	Aug 26	A. ship	812	Smith	Russell and Co		
96 *Merchant Vsls.*							

* At daylight, with the Mails for Europe.

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Actæon	H M frigate	26	..	167	John Ward	..
Cruiser..................	H M sc-st sloop	17	..	165	John Bythesea............	60
Dove (96)................	H M gun-boat	3	..	37	Lieut C G Bullock	60
Furious	H M pd-whl st-fri	16	..	220	Sherard Osborn, C B	400
Highflyer................	H M sc-st corvt	21	..	420	C F A Shadwell, C B	250
Lee (82)	H M gun-boat	5	..	40	W. H. Jones	80
Retribution	H M pad-whl st-fr	28	..	300	Charles Barker	400
La Place	H I M steamer	..	..	..	Kerjegu	..
Minnesota	U S steam-frigate	41	..	588	S F DuPont..............	450
Powhatan................	U S steam-frigate	..	..	..	Commodore J. Tattnell .... / Geo. F Pearson	..

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Versailles, 10th June; and Aramingo, 3d Sept.
Liverpool—Mencius, 29th May; Kamehameha IV., 11th June; and Spirit of the Deep, 8th July.
Gravesend—Woodville, 30th June; Star of the North, and Tung Yu, 13th August.
Deal—Livingstone, 16th June; Spirit of the North, 28th do. and Heroes of Alma, 5th Sept.
Cardiff—Indien, 16th June.

RECEIVING SHIPS—*AT WOOSUNG.*

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Ariel	B. ship	592	Keppell	P. F. Cama and Co
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Vincent	Dent and Co.
Folkstone..................	B. ship	406		Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Lady Hayes	B. bark	384	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Swallow	B. bark	343	Henderson	Lindsay and Co.
Wellington	B. bark	472	Bennett	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

		Jany.	Feby.	March	April	May	June	July	Augt.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1850		7	13	6	5	3 & 24	24	24	15	28	22	24	29
1851		none	1	7	2	1 & 30	24	20	17	28	31	none	3
1852		6	9	2	27	19	15	15	14	13	26	19	24
1853	Monthly	26	20	19	19	30	20	27	17	18	22	24	22
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	19	3 & 30	none	3 & 29	none	9 & 28	none	10	20
1854	Monthly	28	25	none	11 & 26	17	22	18	17	25	27	28	none
	Bi-monthly	15	7	9	5	12	8	6	4	8 & 28	none	18	22
1855	Monthly	16	none	5	none	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bi-monthly	16	8	11	13	5	4	2	5	4	4	8	12
1856	Monthly	11	8	19	9	7	1	3	3 & 6	7	8	13	9 & 10
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	—	21	23	21	15	28	28	27	none
1857	Monthly	5	11	5	7	6 & 30	21	14 & 27	—	1 & 29	—	3 & 30	—
	Bi-monthly	—	2 & 23	—	2 & 25	21	—	14	12	18	28	21	—
1858	Monthly	3	16	8	5	2 & 28	24	13	12	25	31	—	—
	Bi-monthly	1 & 25		24	—	2 & 12	12	28	28	16	17	—	—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

Year ending 30th June.	*Total Black*	*Total Green*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
..........1844-45..........	....	....	3,800,627	6,433
..........1845-46..........	....	....	12,459,988	15,192
..........1846-47..........	....	....	12,494,140	15,972
..........1847-48..........	....	....	15,711,142	21,176
..........1848-49..........	....	....	18,303,074	18,134
..........1849-50..........	....	....	22,363,370	15,237
..........1850-51..........	....	....	36,722,540	17,243
..........1851-52..........	....	....	57,675,000	20,631
..........1852-53..........	....	....	69,431,000	28,076
..........1853-54..........	....	....	50,343,847	58,319
..........1854-55..........	45,385,816	34,835,429	80,221,245	53,965
..........1855-56..........	29,115,273	30,184,693	59,299,966	57,463
..........1856-57..........	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	92,160
..........1857-58..........	23,978,114	25,988,527	51,317,003	66,391

Year ending 30th June.	TO GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, HONGKONG *and* PORTS BEYOND. *Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*	TO THE UNITED STATES. *Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*
.... 1847-48, ...	....	....	11,372,141	19,117	226,636	1,514,151	1,740,787	......
.... 1848-49, ...	....	....	12,310,363	15,915	616,257	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
.... 1849-50, ...	....	....	13,867,497	13,162	1,648,829	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
.... 1850-51, ...	....	....	21,687,816	15,325	3,751,899	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
.... 1851-52, ...	....	....	31,225,000	20,339	3,600,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	291
.... 1852-53, ...	....	....	38,664,100	24,803	2,934,700	19,965,600	22,900,300	524
.... 1853-54, ...	....	....	29,856,188	55,185	3,118,200	13,584,200	16,702,400	1,074
.... 1854-55, ...	39,586,059	10,428,036	50,014,095	53,965	1,154,373	22,584,308	23,738,681	......
.... 1855-56, ...	24,668,430	8,543,424	33,211,854	56,275	289,442	20,650,537	20,939,979	1,159
.... 1856-57, ...	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,401,571	90,523	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,627
.... 1857-58, ...	22,415,292	7,212,648	29,627,940	65,740	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,605

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from 1st July*, 1857, *to 30th June*, 1858.

DESTINATION.	BLACK TEA. Lbs.	GREEN TEA Lbs.	TEA. Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
To UNITED STATES, ...	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,605
GREAT BRITAIN, *direct and Coastwise*	23,042,968	7,188,575	30,231,543	65,655*
AUSTRALIA, ...	....	....	852,393	....
COASTWISE, ...	443,144	733,397	1,176,541	....
CONTINENT, ...	....	....	497,969	95
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES, ...	43,914	309,122	353,036	....
SAN FRANCISCO, ...	83,684	42,975	126,659	....
MANILA, ...	64,247	72,775	137,622	....
Total	23,993,260	25,972,950	51,317,172	67,[illegible]

* Includes 6,478 bales Thrown, 361 Coarse, and 566 Waste.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, *From* 1st *July*, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
Aug 7	Mirage	716	London......	453,904	256,841	710,745	579
Sept 6	Stornoway	527	..do........	137,776	111,601	249,377	3,457
.. 18	Challenger	698	..do........	221,600	218,800	440,400	3,139
.. 22	Jubilee	764	..do........	37,533	728,336	765,869	2,329

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK, *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES, *From* 1st *July*, 1858. *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	*Raw Silk.* Peculs	*Other Silk.*	*Silk Piece* Goods Pieces
Oct 2	Fairy	629	New York	....	573,110	573,110	137:16	....	10,400
.. 9	Quickstep	523	..do....	....	706,803	706,803	19:20	....	....
.. 13	Hotspur	862	..do....	....	831,290	831,290	222:19	....	12,570
.. 15	Pampero	1375	..do....	....	1,265,254	1,265,254	196:89	....	2,775
.. 23	N. B. Palmer ..	1399	..do....	....	1,277,100	1,277,100	25:02	....	10,500
.. 31	Mandarin......	776	..do ..	....	718,461	718,461	....	....	....

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES, *From* 1st *July*, 1858.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds.*
......	....	....	....	....	....	....

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COLONIES *(direct)*, *From* 1st *July*, 1858.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds.*
......	....	....	....	....	....	....

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to the* CONTINENT, *From* 1st *July*, 1858.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE, *From* 1st *July*, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	SILK *Total Bales*
July 15	Formosa. str., ...	750	.... Hongkong	1,276
Aug 2	Aden, str., ...	812	..........do..........	2,051
.. 15	Yang-tsze, str..........	700	..........do..........	860
.. 15	Chusan, str., ...	760	..........do..........	2,699
Sept 2	Yang-tsze, str..........	700	..........do..........	72
.. 4	Formosa, str., ...	750	..........do..........	2,720
.. 19	Yang-tsze, str..........	700	..........do..........	26
.. 21	Norna, str.	970	..........do..........	3,6[illegible]
.. 24	Hellespont, str., ...	330	..........do..........	17
.. 29	Formosa, str., ...	750	..........do..........	1,282
Oct 4	Lanrick	283	..........do..........	199
.. 5	Aden, str., ...	812	..........do..........	1,829
.. 5	Mary P. Slade	199	..........do..........	20
.. 19	Yang-tsze, str..........	700	..........do..........	10
.. 23	Formosa, str., ...	750	..........do..........	2,263
.. 29	Elizabeth	440	..........do....vid Amoy..........	18
.. 30	Hellespont, str., ...	330	..........do..........	10

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD.*—Per Annum, *Fifteen Taels*;—Six Months, *Eight Taels*;—Three Months, *Four Taels*:—all payable in advance at *Shanghai* or *London*. SINGLE NUMBERS—To Subscribers, 2 *mace* 5 *can.*;—To Non-Subscribers, *Five mace.* Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENT.—To Subscribers, Eight Lines and under, *One Tael*;—each additional line or two lines, 2 *mace* 5 *can.* One half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. ☞ Advertisements will be repeated unless Countermanded.

[*Edited, Printed, and Published Every Saturday, by* CHARLES SPENCER COMPTON, *Shanghai.*]

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.